methods adopted by the health office, street paving, taxation in inequalities, the "seventy-thousand-dollar steal," the manner in which electric and gas light has been purchased for the District.

He submitted, in the course of his argument, the following reasons for the establishment of the single tax:

"The single tax means the raising of all public revenue for patienal state."

"We may have to before we are through, however," suggested Repre-sentative Rainey, amid considerable

Mr. Trundle said he was glad to be able to state that the present District Commissioners were not under the

"Under what laws, as limited by the Constitution of the United States, are taxes levied and the money expended here without representation of the people who live here?" asked Mr. Trundle. He insisted that that was the crux of the whole question.

"Where does our money go and who are benefited by it?" he asked.

Money Wasted in Streets, He Says. Mr. Trundle said that one place where the money of the people was wasted was in the development of streets, sewers, etc., in unimproved parts of the city, to the benefit of real estate speculators. He said that at one time not long ago there were nine schools in the District which had no water or sewer facilities, though streets had been laid and paved around property owned by a former District Commissioner, and those streets were still devoid of houses.

void of houses.

"The electric light scandal beats anything I ever heard in my life," he told the committee. He read from hearings before a subcommittee of the House appropriations committee in December, 1910, showing how the contract between the electric light company and the District had called for 1,000 candle-power lights, when as a matter of fact the company was for years furnishing only 700 candlepower.

"The company said the

only 700 candlepower.

"The company said that candlepower didn't mean anything; that it wasn't a scientific way of measuring light, anyway," said Mr. Trundle. He said that the company had saved \$25 a light annually to itself.

Mr. Trundle said that he didn't have Trundle said that he didn't blame

Mr. Trundle said that he didn't blame I Congress for conditions and that much of the trouble lay in the fact that members of Congress who learned about matters here and would have followed them up failed to come back.

"If Mr. Burleson had remained in the House he would have cleaned up this electric light business," said Mr. Trundle. Mr. Trundle criticised the payment of high salaries to experts employed by the public utilities commission of the District as a waste of money.

Objects to Location of Bridge.

Another violent objection from Mr. Trundle was that the Connecticut Avenue bridge had not been placed somewhere else so that people without automobiles and carriages could use it. He also objected to the lights in Po-

committees of Congress and elsewhere for several years. On reaching this subject he charged that milk inspeceffect of a change of the fiscal system one occasion he had to stand in his own place of business with a gun in each hand to keep the police away.

"The authorities were merely trying to keep the milk supply pure," suggested Representative Gardner.

Mr. Trundle's reply indicated that he had no very high regard for the health authorities' purity campaigns, and deciared that at one time when the "milk-men were being called murderers" he found that bables were dying for causes other than impure milk, and he gave of whom were fed on milk previous to their death.

"Were you ever convicted of selling impure milk" he was asked by a member of the committee.

Mr. Trundle seplied he had not been convicted, but that four charges had been convicted but that four charges had been convicted but that the property was held at a conv tion here means nothing; also that on

pure milk?" he was asked by a member of the committee. Mr. Trundle replied he had not been convicted, but that four charges had been convicted, but that four charges had been filed against him for various alleged vio-lations of the health regulations. Repre-sentative Rainey raised a laugh in the committee room by asking if Mr. Trundie had ever sold milk on the half-and-half plan.

Assails Use of Poisonous Gas.

Mr. Trundle assailed the system of appropriations for charities in a general manner, and then got back to the health regulations again by reading a letter printed in a local newspaper on the subject of cyanide gas used in an apartment

Representative Cooper asked him for disinfecting purposes.

Representative Cooper asked him what he though of the comparisons behave no many that the district of the comparison is the policy and model in an apartment next to the policy and model in an apartment next to the policy and model in an apartment next to the policy and model in an apartment next to the policy and model in an apartment next to the policy and model in an apartment next to the policy and model in an apartment next to the policy and the course of the comparison the tables should show the true comparison th

clared that there are many members of the various organizations represented by the joint citizens' committee who were opposed to the half-and-half plan and to the present system of government in the District.

He admitted that the joint citizens' move" in the country to control the milk business "through pasteurization and condensed milk."

as hest to foreign governments with legations and embassies, ought to retain a big interest in the departments of protection. Mr. Davis said he mere ly expressed his views on a principle of self-government and had not studied mad condensed milk."

light has been purchased for the listrict and the watering of stock of public utility corporations.

A. S. Worthington of the joint citizens' committee interrupted to ask if Mr. Trundle maintained that the joint citizens' committee had adopted gag rule. Mr. Trundle replied that he did so maintain. He continued that he was a member of one of the organizations which the committee claimed to represent, but that he did not intend to be "gagged."

"Well." said Representative Rainey, "the investigating committee hasn't muzzled anybody yet."

"No, and I thank God for it," said Mr. Trundle.

"We may have to before we are equally valuable piece of land out of use—yet that is what the present system of taxation actually requires.

"Results of present system: The result is seen in (a) an enormous amount of valuable land withheld from use on speculation; (b) in land but poorly used; (c) in old, insanitary buildings where better ones should be; (d) in a lack of proper housing, causing congestion in cities; (e) and in an army of unemployed in a country with sufficient natural resources to support a greater population than exists in the greater population than exists in the whole world

Results of Single Tax.

"Results of single tax: The single ax would force those now withholding valuable land from use to either use it

complete operation, the principle has ever, that more assessors were needed been applied for local purposes in many and urged that annual assessments be cities, towns and rural districts of New made instead of triennial assessments. Zealand, Australla and western Canada. In California's irrigation districts it has been applied for irrigation revenue. Germany applied it to her Chinese province of Klaochow. Pueblo, Col., voted to put it in effect in 1916."

Represents Small Home Owners. Mr. Davis said that he represented

the class of small home owners in the District. He said that if there was no change in the system of taxation, but Congress should decide to do away with the half-and-half plan and make the District citizens pay a larger share of the expenses of the District, or all of the expenses, as suggested by some, it would be a burden on the owners of small homes here particularly. He pointed out that many of these small homes are purchased on the monthly installment plan, and that they are purchased with the understanding that the taxation policy would be continued.

Mr. Davis argued, however, that if a system of land taxation were adopted, the home owners would in the end be benefited, no matter what was done about the share of the capital's exwith the half-and-half plan and make the also objected to the lights in Potomac Park, on the ground that too much money is spent for the exclusive benefit of people who have means of riding around the speedway.

"You wouldn't appropriate money for that park and then leave it in darkness, would you?" asked Representative Cooper.

"No."

"Well, then, what's your objection?"

"I think money ought to be spent for lights in poorer sections."

"And if those parks are lighted," pursued Mr. Cooper, "it is perfectly legitimate for people to ride in the parks?"

Mr. Trundle declared he would be increased values of the District.

Mr. Trundle declared he would be being used for purposes other than District business.

Scores Milk Inspection.

He had gone along for over an hour before he reached the subject of milk inspection and the health officials of the District of the proper of the poople in order to get the mean of the poople in order to get the mean of the poople in order to get the mean of the poople in order to get the mean of the poople in order to get the mean of the poople in order to get the increased value of the District, were also of great value, and that it wonferred by the government and also of the District of the District of the District of the District of Columbia automobiles being used for purposes other than District business.

Scores Milk Inspection.

He had gone along for over an hour before he reached the subject of milk inspection and the health officials of the District of Columbia automobiles of the District were also of great value, and that it wonferred by the government and also of the District of the District of the District of Columbia automobiles being used for purposes other than District work of the District of Columbia automobiles being used for purposes other than District business.

Scores Milk Inspection.

He had gone along for over an hour before he reached the subject of milk inspection and the health officials of the District, Mr. Davis said, are due to the capture of the District of Columbia automobiles being used th

Says Values Would Be Lower.

Interrogated as to his opinion on the effect of a change of the fiscal system

wanted to buy a suburban home you would find the property was held at a good round sum."

He was about to take his seat, and was ending his talk by saving that he did not seek re-election. good round sum." was ending his talk by saying that he had no personal grievances and that he believed there is "a mighty good gov-ernment in the District," when a com-

City Expenses Discussed.

what he though of the comparisons between city expenses based on per capita tax:

"I think it located the comparisons between city expenses based on per capita tax:

"I think it located the comparisons between city expenses based on per capita tax:

"I think it located the comparisons between city expenses based on per capita tax:

were opposed to the name were opposed to the present system of governament in the District.

He admitted that the joint citizens' committee represented a considerable portion of the members of the organizations, but insisted a had been told again at again that if the half-and-and been told again at again that if the half-and-and half and again were done away with taxes would be any higher," said Mr. Trundle. "I don't believe that taxes would be any higher," said Mr. Trundle. "I don't believe that the poor man would have to pay a single dollar more taxes on his home if the half-and-half plan were abundoned."

"He recalled to the committee that Senator Norts of Nebraska, during the Senator Norts of Nebraska,

"How long would you give to make the change?" asked Senator Works. "Not over five years."
"If it should jar it would be a jar in the right direction?"
"Yes, indeed."

Question by Mr. Worthington.

Mr. Worthington asked Mr. Davis: "What would be the effect on small home owner if the present halfand-half system should be abolished and taxes collected on the present system of assessment and taxation?" "It would be oppressive," Mr. Davis

replied.
"Disastrous," said Herbert J. Browne.
The committee then viewed the charts 'Disastrous,' said Herbert J. Browne. The committee then viewed the charts prepared by Walter I. Swanton, secretary of the Tax Reform Association. They were plain and graphic curves showing the trend of tax figures, assessments, expenses, charitable institution figures, etc., for many years back. The figures were taken from reports of the auditor and from the George report on taxation and assessment in the District.

Mr. Swanton showed one chart which indicated that in 1911-12, the time of the George report, the proportion of all expenditures for the District was over 60 per cent. This included the water taxes and other funds contributed by the citizens to which the federal government does not contribute

ne citizens to which the federal government does not contribute. Cited as Argument.

Mr. Swanton said that this showed

Albert Boulc proved an easy winner in the state's attorney contest, his majority over J. Dann Faber being 1,101, while H. Clinton Allnutt was re-elected

Count Proves Slow Because of the heavy vote and unernment in the District," when a committee member asked a question which caused him to reply:

"I believe the United States government should dominate here; but that the principles of home rule should apply so as to allow the District to be governed by as many of its own residents as possible."

Because of the heavy vote and unwieldly ballot the count of the ballots was very slow. In the first precinct of Rockville district the count was not concluded until 8 o'clock this morning. The following is the total vote received by each candidate:

For governor—Harrington, 2 276.

For governor - Harrington, 3,376; Weller, 2,838.

VILLA STOPS FIGHT

Army That Attacked Aqua Prieta Said to Be Near Exhaustion.

LEAVES HIS REAR GUARDS TO HARASS THE GARRISON

United States Soldier Dies of Wound From Mexican Bullet. American Troops Reinforced.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., November 3 .- Gen Villa, forced by hunger, thirst and a scanty supply of ammunition to abandon his plan for an immediate assault on the strongly entrenched village of gua Prieta, began withdrawing his

Gen. Mendez, with about 1,500 men, has been holding the pass for several days and will remain there guarding the entrance to the valley for the return of Villa. Meantime it is said heavy supplies of ammunition will reach Villa from the east.

Villa's retirement was saluted by an occasional shell from the big guns of

occasional shell from the big guns of Agua Prieta, but by 9:30 this fire had A reconnoitering party which ran into a Villa machine gun troop southeast of the Mexican town early today was said to have been cut to pieces.

Only Rear Guards Remain.

Dawn today revealed that the mair Villa forces, which for two days have been attempting to dislodge Gen. Calles, had drawn to the southwest, leaving only rear guards with a few quickfirers and three-inch guns to worry the garrison.

themselves or let others do so. This would open to labor the natural resources of the country and give opportunities for employment to all who would want it.

"On the ethical side it is urged that what is produced by individual labor produced by individuals. In taxing labor produced by human labor, and what value it has, aside from the value of improvements, is produced through the whole community. In taxing land values, therefore, there is taken for public use what the public has created, and to whom it consequently belongs by right. To allow individuals, as we do now, to appropriate land values for private use is to allow robbery of the public.

"Though the single tax is nowhere in complete operation, the principle has ever, that more assessors were neaded and to whom it consequently belongs by right. To allow individuals, as we do now, to appropriate land values for problete operation, the principle has ever, that more assessors were neaded and to whose the contents and that this showed conclusively that the half-and-half plan had not been followed, and really did not been followed, and really did not exist today.

Mr. Worthington of the citizens' committee that no one had maintained there had been no deviations from the half-and-half plan.

Commissioner Brownlow told the committee that for the present year the proportion of all the expenses of the Corper to the boundary line and was promptly arrested by American soldiers and taken for the present year the proportion of all the expenses of the Corper to the federal government paying only 36.

"As a practical match this showed conclusively that the half-and-half plan.

Commissioner Brownlow told the committee that for the present year the proportion of all the expenses of the government of the wire entanglements guarding that no one had maintained there had been no deviations from the citizens' committee that for the present year the proportion of all the expenses of the government committee that for the present year the proportion of all the year that no one

Army Suffers From Hunger

out a handful of raw corn and wheat.
Two or three Villa officers who came to the slaughter house on the international line, a short distance east of Douglas, yesterday to fill their canteens

the most recent border hostilities in this section. Louis F. Taylor, who was wounded in the firing Monday, is reported to be in a critical condition. Orders issued yesterday by Gen. Funston to keep spectators back nearly half a mile from the international line were modified this morning. American refugees ordered from the zone within mile of the boundary yesterday rowded the homes north of 5th street n this city today. Nobody was allowed to occupy his home within the zone to occupy his home within the zone on account of the danger from Mexican

Three troops of the 13th Cavalry left Columbus, N. Mex., for Douglas to-day. Infantry battallons were shifted to strengthen the United States Army position facing the Mexican battlefield. Four troops of cavalry ordered from Naco, Ariz., have arrived.

MAY ISSUE ORDERS TO CROSS BORDER

President Wilson and Secretary Garrison Considering Instructions to Funston.

President Wilson and Secretary Garrion are considering whether to authorize Maj. Gen. Funston to cross the Mexican border with United States troops if he finds it necessary to do so to save Douglas, Ariz., from Mexican

partment today that both Great Brit-ain and France are about to extend recognition to the government of Gen. Carransa in Mexico. It probably will be done by communications to Carran-Carransa in Mexico. It promains to Carran-be done by communications to Carran-za's representatives in Paris and Lon-don. Great Britain and France, it was said, are acting on their own initiative and not necessarily following the lead of the United States.

Neither Confirms Nor Denies.

Secretary Garrison today refused to confirm or deny that Gen. Funston asked for authority to cross the Mexican border if he deems it necessary, and the White House also was silent It was made clear at the War Departnent that Gen. Funston already has authority to return any fire from across authority to return any fire from across the border. He also has authority to dispose his troops as he deems best. Should it be decided, however, by the President and Secretary Garrison to permit him to cross the border it will rest with President Wilson whether any change in orders will be made public. Gen. Funston in his report last night said there was then an unconfirmed rumor that the Villa forces around Agua Prieta were withdrawing toward Nogales, but today he telegraphs that Urbalejo's Yaqui Indians have joined Villa before Agua Prieta.

Complete List of Casualties.

The complete list of casualties to United States soldiers, as given out by the War Department, is as follows: Harry J. Jones, private, 11th Infantry dled of wound in stomach.

Agua Prieta, began withdrawing his army today and shortly after 9 o'clock most of his force was moving toward Anavacachi Pass, twelve miles southwest.

It is his apparent intention to reach water, which is plentiful farther southwest, and provisions for his hungry men.

Gen. Mendez with about 1.500 men.

Steve Nagy, private, 18th Infantry. Edward Tank, private, 11th Infantry, wounded in thigh.

Michael Burger, private, 18th Infantry. wound in right hand. Walter Mays, sergeant, 7th Infantry, wound in right hand.

Reported Activity of Zapatistas. Zapata forces have resumed activities on the west coast of Mexico, acording to advices dated Sunday received yesterday at the State Depart-

ment. The department made this announce ment:

"Reports dated October 31, from the de facto government, is said to be returning to Acapulco after engagement with the Zapatistas. "No telegraph lines are in operation to Acapulco and the town is cut off from communication with the interior

WATCHING TREND OF NATIONAL POLITICS Service in Indian Campaigns. He was in the field in various Indian campaigns from 1868 to 1870, and,

Study Election Results With View to the Future.

The possible bearing of vesterday's The Villa army's desperate need of elections upon the fortunes of aspirants provisions was described by a deserter for the republican presidential nomina taken prisoner by Americans. "For fif- tion will engage the attention of politeen days this is all that many of us ticians, it is expected. The moral ef-have had to eat," he said. He dug into fect of the voting upon national polithe pocket of his khaki coat and pulled tics also will be considered when the

favorable to the fortunes of one possi-ble candidate, Senator Weeks, and prejudicial to another's, former Senator Root. It has been realized all along that the verdict of the voters of New York on the pending constitutional amendments, of which Mr. Root was publicly regarded as sponsor, would either warrant his friends in urging him to be a candidate or further add him to be a candidate or further add to Mr. Root's disinclination to permit

him to be a candidate or further add to Mr. Root's disinclination to permit his name to be used.

Whether the New York "old guard" republicans back of Mr. Root accepted the verdict this way or not, it is thought to be certain that western republicans will view the rejection of the constitution as sure to lessen Mr. Root's availability as a presidential candidate. It is known to all politicians that while republican leaders all through the country regard Mr. Root as possessing ideal qualifications for President, the rank and file of voters look upon him as a great corporation lawyer and more in sympathy with ultra-conservative aims and interests than radical progressive ideas. Many republicans have felt that if the constitution were rejected by the voters its defeat would be in a measure laid to Mr. Root's attributed sponsorship of it.

Senator Weeks in Limelight.

Senator Weeks, however, the poliicians point out, comes into the limelight of victory at once through a joint victory of progressives and old line republicans, on a platform the most progressive ever presented by the republican party in Massachusetts. the republican party in Massachusetts. Its progressive features have been described heretofore, and the fact that they were regarded as satisfactory by the progressives is shown in the vote. Senator Weeks' connection with the preparation of the platform and his support of its provisions were well known to Massachusetts republicans, and his attitude is held to be a declaration to the progressives of other states who may ask where he stands. The Massachusetts platform is said to be progressive enough to suit the progressives of any middle western state. Mr. Burton of Ohio will profit by Mr. Root's discomfiture, too. Yesterday was a good day for Mr. Burton in more ways than one. His field at home was cleared by the announcement of Gov. Willis' renunciation of presidential aspirations and the national field, in nearly hy Mr. Root's had luck

(Continued from First Page.)

the first two of which he suffered in the line of duty.

He is survived by his wife, who was Martha L. Pattison, daughter of T. T. N. Pattison of Indianapolis, Ind. Gen. and Mrs. Sternberg had no children.

Born in New York State in 1838. George Miller Sternberg was born June 8, 1838, in Otsego county, N. Y. His father, Rev. Levi Sternberg, was a Lutheran clergyman whose ancestors were among the early German settlers from the "Palatinate." His mother was Margaret Levering Miller, and he was the eldest of a family of ten children. His early education was obtained at Hartwick Seminary, N. Y., where his Hartwick Seminary, N. Y., where his maternal grandfather was professor of theology, and at sixteen years of age he became self-supporting by teaching school at Germantown, N. J.

At nineteen he entered a physician's office to study medicine, and subsequently attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, whence he was graduated as M. D. in 1860. Steve Nagy, private, 18th Infantry.

Upon the outbreak of the civil war he passed the examination of the Army Medical Corps, was appointed assistant surgeon May 28, 1861, and assigned to duty with the 3d United States Infan-

Gallant Civil War Record.

His civil war record was a most cred itable one, and embraced a number of interesting and dangerous experiences He was made a captain and United States Army, "for faithful and meritorious services" during the war and a lieutenant colonel "for gallant service in performance of his professional duty under fire in action against the Indians at Clearwater, Idaho, July

Gen. Sternberg participated in many west coast, indicate that there is some activity on the part of the Zapatistas in the state of Guerrero. Gen. Marascal, the commander of the forces of the was wounded and taken prisoner. He escaped from Fairfax Court House was wounded and taken prisoner. He escaped from Fairfax Court House shortly afterward and at once rejoined his regiment. He was under heavy fire while caring for the wounded at the battles of Gaines Mill and Malvern Hill, and afterward suffered a severe attack of typhoid fever. He was executive officer of the United States general hospital at Portsmouth Grove, R. L: was with Gen Banks' expedition to Gen. Banks' expedition to Gulf of Mexico, and, at the close the war, was serving as officer in charge of the United States general hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.

Service in Indian Campaigns.

among his many details, was at Fort Columbus, in New York harbor, dur-Republicans and Democrats and in Florida during similar scares in 1873 and 1875. He participated in the expedition against the Nez Perce Indians in 1877, and was a member of the Havana yellow fever commis-

of the Havana sion in 1879.

He was a delegate from the United States to the international sanitary conference held in Rome, Italy, in 1885, and in 1887 was detailed to make investigations in Brazil, Mexico and Cuba relating to the etiology and prevention of vellow fever. Full-bleached Full 81 x90 Size Sheets, woven of good strong sheet-ing muslin; heavy thread; free from in-jurious dressing; seamed center; 3-inch

Heroic Labors for Health.

As surgeon general of the army, to

and all offices below any puolican and all offices below any state has shown a return to form by the reuniting of the built moose and the civil population of the facility of the democratic candidates for cottage and the largest has seen and several breaks in the carranze garrison.

We show that Emerson C. Harrington, and all offices seen and several breaks in the carranze garrison.

We may be a solution of the fortified border town. Fresh troops are reported north of Gallardo Pass, heading for Agus Prieta.

A broad black C. Ritchie, for actions such as that the garrians and the correspondence of the state ticket. High A boult.

All of the democratic candidates for cotty offices won, their majorities.

The death from a morning free feet of the fact of the fact of the fortified border town. Fresh troops are reported north of Gallardo Pass, heading for Agus Prieta.

A broad black C. Ritchie, for actions such as that shown in the carranze garrison.

We show that the gar and the troops are reported north of Gallardo Pass, heading for Agus Prieta.

A broad black C. Ritchie, for actions such as were purposed and equipped ships were purposed and

Recipient of Numerous Degrees, During the Fifty-seventh Congress the Senate passed a bill, having the approval of the Secretary of War, to retire Gen. Sternberg as a major general in return for "long, faithful and distinguished service." up under the suspension of rules June 2, 1902, the bill was opposed in the House on the ground that it would afford a precedent for similar future legislation, and it failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote. Since his retirement, however, the policy of retiring civil war veterans with an addi-tional grade has been adopted, and sev-eral of his former colleagues in the War Department have received the

coveted rank.

In recognition of his valuable services the University of Michigan conferred on Gen. Sternberg the degree of LL. D. in 1894, and in 1897 Brown University paid him a like honor. He held active and honorary membership in medical and scientific societies in this and other countries too numerous to mention, and in many of these he was at one time or another an officer. coveted rank.

at one time or another an officer Active in Civic Affairs.

Although retired from army life in 902, Gen. Sternberg by no means retired from active affairs. He was president of the Washington Sanitary Housing Company, of the President's commission, of the Citizens' Relief Association, and of the Washington Sanatorium Company: chairman of the committee of prevention of tuberculosis, treasurer of the 'national association of the same name, and a member of the committee on the international tubercommittee on the international tuper-culosis conference. He was a member of the board of directors of Garfield Hospital and president of the board of visitors of the Government Hospital for the Insane, and was professor of pre-

the power plant of the Washington Rallway and Electric Company, near the scene of the accident, and later was taken to the morgue.

Lyons several days ago moved to a boarding house near 3th and H streets northwest, according to a statement made to the police. His friends were unable to suggest a reason for his walking on the railway bridge when



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ing ribbon pompons at waist line \$5.00 Trimmed

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